EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS. For terms see last page. Al

BURLINGTON: FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 25, 1862.

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STATE TICKET.

For Governor: FREDERICK HOLBROOK, of Brattleboro For Lieut. Governor

PAUL DILLINGHAM, of Waterbury. For Treasurer JOHN B. PAGE, of Rutland.

COUNTY TICKET.

For Senators.
6. F. EDMUNDS, of Burlington. J. P. CLARK, of Milton. A. C. WELCH, of Williston. For Assistant Judges ANDREW WARNER, of Jerieho, LYMAN HALL, of Shelburne.

For Judge of Probate. T. E. WALES, of Burlington For States Attorney. R. S. TAFT, of Burlington.

N. B. FLANAGAN, of Burlington For High Bounds R. S. BLODGETT, of Jerish

THE NEW WAR POLICY.

WAR DEPARTMENT, 2 WARRINGTON, July 22.

EXECUTIVE ORDER. Executive Ordered. That milliary commanders within the States of Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Arkanasa, may, in an orderly mannerseits and are any property, real or personal, which may be necessary or convenient for their soveral commands as supplies or for other military purposes, and that while property may be destroyed for proper military objects cone shall be destroyed in wantonness or malice.

Second. That milliary and naval commanders. Second, That military and naval commanders

Thed. That as to both property and persons of African descent, accounts shall be kept sufficiently accurate and in detail to show quantities and amounts, and from whom both property and such persons shall have come, as a basis upon which confipensation can be made in proper cases; and the several departments of this government shall attend to and perform their appropriate parts to-wards the execution of these orders.

By order of the President.
(Signed) E. M. STANTON, seent, or color of eyes, hair or skin. But it is not such a superfluous regulation as it might seem to be to a distant observer. On the contrary the circumstances of this strange context have mode this release to the right seem to be to a distant observer. On the contrary the circumstances of this strange context have mode this release to the atrocious revolutionary is one that or right research survey in the contrary the circumstances of this with the rebellion. They have the usual

needed intelligence. This strange variance destroying the Government of their country. is henceforth to cease. Our Generals are bid It is not quite as admissible to do it to save to take notice that War is WAR. They are the Government, they say they are ready to to subsist their armies, as far as possible. do all in their power to advance the wishes on the enemy, and to take help from loyal of the President. Their reply closes as fol-

Gentlema: After the adjournment of Congress, now near, I shall have no opportunity of seeing you for several months. Believing that you of the border states hold more power for good than any other equal number ofmembers, I feel it n any other equal number ofmembers, I feel it uty which I cannot justifiably waive, to make

I intend no repreach or complaint when I assure you that, in my opinion, if you all had voted for the resolution in the gradual emancipation message of last March, the war would now be substantially ended. And the plan therein proposed it one of the most potent and swift means of ending it. Let the states which are in rebellion see definitely and certainly that in no event will the states you represent ever join their proposed confederacy, and they cannot much longer maintain the con-test. But you cannot dives them of their hope and they cannot much longer means of their hope to ultimately have you with them so long as you show a determination to perpetuate the institution within your own states. Beat them at elections, as you have overwhelmingly done, and, nothing daunted, they still claim you as their own. You said know what the lawer of their power is. Break that have before their faces, and they can shake you no more forever.

Most of you have treated me with kindness and consideration, and I trust you will not have read on the same and consideration, and I trust you will not

year own, when, for the sake of the whole country, I ask, "can you, for your States, do better than to take the course I urge? Discarding peachins and maxims adapted to more manageable times, and looking only to the unprecedentedly stern facts of our case, can you do better in any possible event? You prefer that the constitution-al relation of the States to the nation shall be practically restored without disturbance of the institution; and, if this were done, my whole duty, in this respect, under the Constitution and my cath of office, would be performed. But it is not done, and we are trying to accomplish it by war. The incidents of the war cannot be avoided. If the war continues long, as it must if the object be not sooner attained, the institution in your States will be extinguished by mere friction and abrasion—by the mere incidents of the war. It will be gone, and you will have nothing valuable in lieu of it. Much of its value is gone already.—Much better for you and for your people to take the step which at once shortens the war, and secures substantial compensation for that which is sure to be wholly lost in any other event? How much better to thus save the money which also we sink lorever in the war? How much better to do it while we can, lest the war ere long render us pecuniarly unable to do it? How much better to for you, as seller, and the nation, as buyer, to sell out and buy out that without which the war could never have been, then to sink hoth the thing to be sold and the price of it, in cutting one another's throats?

securion at once to emancipate gradually. Room in South America for colonization can be obtained cheaply, in abundance, and when numbers shall be large enough to be company and encouragement for one another, the freed people will not be so

reluctant to go.

I am pressed with a difficulty not yet mentioned—one which threatens division among those who, united, are none too strong. An instance of it is known to you. Gen. Hunter is an housel man. He was, and I hope still is, my friend. I values him one the less for his accounts with we in the him none the less for his agreeing with me in the general with that all men everywhere could be freed. He proclaimed all men free within certain freed. He proclaimed all men free within certain states, and I repudiated the proclaimation. He expected moregood and less harm from the measure than I could believe would follow. Yet in repudi-ating it I gave dissatisfaction, if not offense, to many whose support the country cannot afford to lose. And this is not the end of it. The pressure in this direction is still upon me and is increasing. By conceding what I now ask you can relieve me, and, much more, can relieve the country in this important point. mportant point.
Upon these considerations I have again begged

Upon these considerations I have again begged your attention to the message of March last. Its fore leaving the Capitol, consider and discuss it among yourselves. You are patrious and states men, and as such I pray you consider this proposition; and at the least commend it to the consideration of your states and people. As you would perpetuate popular government for the hast people in the world, I beseech you that you do in no wise can't this. Our common country is in great peril, demanding the loftinest views and boldest action to bring a speedy relief. Once relieved, its form of government is saved to the world, its beloved history and cherished memories are vindicated, and its happy future fully assured and tradered inconceivably grand. I ayou, more than to any others, the privilege is given to assure that o any others, the privilege is given to assure that appiness and swell that grandeur, and to link our names therewith forever.

To this address of the President two written replies were made, one for the majority of the Border state men, twenty in number, and one for the minority, seven in number-The reply of the majority is a long pottifugging sort of a document. It begins with setting forth how ready the representatives of the states of Kentucky, Virginia, Missouri and Maryland have been to aid the Presi dent by voting men and money to support the cause of the Government, notwithstand ing they had to face measures very disagreeable, and to hear doctrines very abborrent to them and their constituents. They then go into a calculation of how much it will cos to buy all the slaves, not those of loyal men only, at \$300 a head, and to send them out of the country, or, as they put it, to send go the Union ticket. out of the country \$1000,000,000 worth of labor and leave that amount of debt instead.

In the next place, inasmuch as Senator Wickliffs proposed an amendment that an appropriation of half a million for the work of state commensation should be attached to the resolution recommended by the President | paddle another; to sustain slavery and opand adopted by Congress, and the senate town a slavery rebellion. would not vote for it, they say they considered the proposition as little better than a sham and so they would not vote for it. Inthe next place they maintain the right to hold slaves, and that is enough in their view in the other Savage's Station. Colonel shall employ as laborers within and from said boid slaves, and that is enough in their view in the strategy of Savage's States, to many persons of African deternt as can be advantageously used for military or naval purposes, giving them remember wages for their yield it. Moreover, they do not see that the home seriously ill of consumption, meanting poses, giving them remember wages for their yield it. resolution as possed without their votes has Lieut Col. Grant is winning laurels. I

The rebellion rests, they say, on the determination of a minority in the slave states to break down national rule and put in its place state domination, and on a belief of all Secretary of War. | the rest that the free states are siming to de-This would seem at first blush to be a very prive them of their property and rights, and unnecessary order. By the first principles so they fight for self preservation. By what of war, the property of the enemy may be infamous system of lying they have got this seized and used for military purposes; and | notion-not only the 400,000 slaveholders as a general rule military commanders need- but also the millions who never owned a ing laborers in the service, take them when slave-they do not stop to explain, nor do they can get them, without regard to de- they allude to the atrocious revolutionary

independence as a nation.

If they can give up Slavery to destroy the Union, we can surely ask our people to consider

Union, we can surely ask our people to consider the question of emancipation to save the Union.

The paper is signed by Mesers. John W. to the wounded. Surgeon Resell was detailed to remain with them and share their face. Noell, Sam. S. Casey, George P. Fisher, A. J. Clements, William G. Brown, Jacob Blair, and W. F. Willey. Mr. Horace Maynard of Tenn., makes a reply on his own book, which is published in connection with that of the minority, and agrees with it in sentiment. Mr. Maynard says:

I did not vote for the resolution to which you slinds, solely for the reason that at the time I was absent at the Capital of my own State. It is

ry of this great struggle. The President, the history of the country. having done his duty of exhortation and doubtless, proceed in the line of his duty to the Nation. And the men of the Border will have only themselves to blame, if they find, in the progress of the war, that they have lost, in the language of the President, " both the thing to be sold, and the price for it "

We are pleased to find the position of the Burlington Sentinel defined. That paper first praised the call of the Republican State Committee, and laid down promptly in advance for the Convention, its proper line of conduct, the principal feature of which was to be a thorough expurgation of all republican, "abolition" and "radical" elements, measures and men. It next "necepted " the rabid call of the Democratic State Committee for the Tour of a Convention at Bellows Fails, declared that it " loyally responded " to it, and, in the put son of its editor, afficiated as one of the Sec. retaries of the Convention and one of the Committee on Resolutions. It was not whole Iv suited, however, with the tone of that emi-s cession concluse, expressed the opinion that Mr. Stoughton's resolution should have isen adopted in addition to those reported by the Committee (which recommend the preservalues of the Democratic party as the one method of preserving the country,) and waited on the fence for the result of the Union State Convention. That convention, strange to say, repudiated the programme so kindly laid down for it by the Sentrael, and placed under its nominees, a platform which said something and meant something. The carnest republicans were not excluded from the convention, as the Sentrael had said they must be, and the borest anti-slavery sentiment of nicety-more out of group hursenities in the present undarpy strife, but fail the latest are at stake in the present undarpy strife, but fail fail. During the nicety-more out of group hursenities are at stake in the present undarpy strife, but fail fail. During the night, a party of string of the number of nicety-more out of group hursenities are at stake in the present undarpy strife, but fail fail. During the night, a party of string the country which are at stake in the present undarpy strife, but in fail cases or an excellent fail and the borest anti-slavery sentiment of nicety-more out of group hursenities.

In compliance with your request, these results the service of the same material as he leaved in her eld age, but a worm for walking testistes, and are niced age, but a stored son was dead.

VERMONT ITEMS.

There has been out a little excitement in Norwich, owing to the proceedings of the same make of the same make of the same make of the same make of the same in the string translation and beneval.

The carnest republicans were not excluded from the convention, as the Sentime of nicety-more out of group hurses are at stake in the present undarpy strife, but a present season as the same interest and the same interest and the same in the same of the same make of the same make of the same make of the same make of the same in the same in the same in the same in the same of the same in the same in the same of the same in the same in the same of the same in the same in the same of the same in the same of the same in the same in the same of the vation of the Democratic party as the one sentiment of ninety-nine out of every hundred of the critizens of Vermont, found ex-

The Sentinel new boists both the tickets at take their choice. It says that the Democratic one is one that " may well meet the wishes think best to vote a straight out ticket," but for its own part it shall wate the Union ticket-which ticket it proceeds to damage

We go over this record of our neighbor a political menaderings and ill success or man-aging the conventions of its own and other parties, from no unkind motive, but for the safety and success of success excitances. At an early have a conventions of the safety motives are citizens. At an lescon it temples, how hard it is in this northern mountain air to look one way and

THE 5th IN THE LATE PIGHT.

ial report of the part taken by his regiment lone anything, and therefore, say they, it will be noticed that Capt. J. R. Lewis of would have done no good for them to vote this place, has honorable mention, for gallant conduct:

Hearquagens for Renigery Vt. Vol.s., 2 Camp in the field, July 9, 1862. Capt. Thurdren Read, A. A. Genwal.

Sin- I have the honor to report the part taken by the bin Vt. Regiment is fee action near Six-age's Station, on the Both ult.

The Regiment was deployed about half a mile from the seems of conflict, and marched in line through the woods skirting the read running to the licit of, and nearly parallel to, the raitread, our right resting on the wood. Skirmishers from another line; must were deployed in frost. We appear to the second of another Regiment were deployed in front. We came up to and passed the skirmishers—who were then engaged with the enemy's—at a print where the road leaves the great open field of Savage's Station. Pressing forward we immediately came into another open fild. At this point the road inbeen forced, at peril of their lives, to side with there skitted the wood on the right, and the contrary the circumstances of this strange contest have made this reiteration of the most obvious principles of warfare, most important and necessary. Not that there has been no seizure of enemy's property or employment of African Liborers, but there has been no rule on the subject. Too many of our generals have gone on the theory that we were not megang wer on a desperate and unscrupulous enemy, but simply making bear the arm of the law before the eyes of erring brothers, who were to be won by forbearance, and whose property was to be protected, at the expense of our own.

So as to the blacks, hitherto, one General welcomes them to his camp and uses them for military purposes almost as freely as do the rebels themselves. Another will not even admit them within his lines though needed mtelligence. This strange variance destroying the Government of their free.

been forced, at peril of their lives, to side with the resident continues the unual reference to the "pestilent agitation" of the resolution. The store in a deep reference to the resolution and all good, if it should ever appear that the yielding up to the group and unscruptions for compensation shall be made, on the share holding. States or people with a five peril of affairs, and not being within 40 or 50 rands of the genilent aging in protected there, beste and ran in nearly every distinction of the genilent aging in protected there, beste and ran

left.

The men fought nobly and bravely cheered on A encouraged by their efficers. Some used their entire number of 60 rounds of cartridges. Mushets became heated and unserviceable and were exchanged for those of fallen coursales. It would seem almost invidious to discriminate where all did their duty so well. I cannot, however, without injusting falls in mention the signal services of on the enemy, and to take help from loyal men where they can get it, without distinction of race and color. This common sense policy once fairly inaugurated, and we may hope that the preponderance of resources and power on our side will tell as it should on the result. We are more than twice as strong as the rebels, and we shall whip them as soon as we are half as much in carnest.

PRESIDENT LINCOLNS APPEAL TO THE BORD'S RATES.

The representatives and senators of the border slave-holding states having, by special invitation of the President. Deen convened at the Executive Mansion, Mr. Lincoln addressed them as follows, from a written paper beld in his hand:

Gentleman: After the adjournment of Congress, now near, I shall have no opportunity of seeing you for several muntas. Believing that it for the case as aution.

If they can give up Slavery to destroy the loss and substine, was 208.

Lt. Col. Commanding the Regiment.

The Bellows Falls Times says: We under stand that Mr. C W Clarke, of Chelsea, who

Cotton was sold in New York, on Thursday Mills, Va., and others to the James River. | ter the call was issued.

The address and replies, form a most it a 5 2 1-2 cents a pound, which is believed to teresting and suggestive chapter of the histo- be the highest figure paid for cotton during

warning to the Border States, will now MR. SEWARD IN REPLY TO THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE CONGRE-GATIONAL CONVENTION.

> Our readers will remember the resolutions passed by the General Congregational Conution of Vermont, at Norwich last month, tendering to the President and his associates the hearty support and confidence of the the State, approving the course of the Government in treeing itself from complicity with slavery, and desiring the President and Congress to use all their Constitutional powere, for the removal of that as the principal resolutions were duly forwarded to Washingten, and the President's reply, by the Secretary of State, has been received—for a copy of which we are indebted to Rev. C. E. Ferrin, the Moderator of the Convention.

Washington, July 11, 1862. To the Researt Clark E. Freez, Moderator, &c., &c.

cention of your note of the 134 of June, accompanied by a copy of resolutions which were unaunearly adopted by the General Convention of Congregational Ministers and Churches recently asser bled at Norwich.

that Union is not a mere stringent political band, nor is that Constitution a lifelyse or spiritless porition lody. The Union is the guaranty of perpetual peace and pro-perity to the American peothe head of its columns, -that its readers may religious liberty for all clauses and conditions of

of such of our Democratic friends as may time for the period that this depublis has existed under this Constitution and this Union, can fail to see and to appreciate the influence. It has exerted in meliorating the condition of mankind " Who that justly appreciates that influence will undery declaring Mr. Halbrack to be "one of take to foreful the misfactures and despondency he most conservative of conservatives." We which must occur on every continent, should this all know what " conservative" means in the Republic decit all at once from its suspirious | we have not heard.

FROM NASHVILLE, TENN.

and Hewest's Acenticky Dettery, under Calenche
Duffield and Crittenies.

The large fellows fenght from a click in the
morning until a velock in the afternoon, doing
terrible execution, and repulsing every charge
make by the rates, heiging for re inforcemente
tion Nashville; but, strange to say, anthough a
thought morning to a clirit was made
to relieve them, and not until all their amounts
to relieve them, and not until all their amounts
that had been expended, dottes braye fellows surresists.

About one-third of Mirriressbore, was bur

the Federal camp after the surrender. Imm staly after the surrender of the Federal tro the roteds hurnt the bridge over Suma's river,

they did not stop to bury their dead, but hired the inhabitants to perform the work, and immediately retraced their steps.

It is reported, and I have no doubt of the fact, that there was quite a large number of negroes among the generalities. The excitement in the city was increased by the news that the guerillas, after the capture of our forces at Nutrinesdors, were moving on Nashville, and also another party numbering shout the or fifteen thousand, were numbering about ten or filteen thousand, were moving an Nashville from the castward; also that by way of Clarksville. In the absence of all sel ble information, almost a panic prev-

Isting the most improbable and exaggerated as counts of the number of the advancing forces, an counts of the number of the advancing forces, and sthers of a similar obserance, which tended to keep the excitement at fewer best, and no effort was left untried to increase it. In the meantime the military had been quietly at work; large bodies of troops, with several pieces of cannon, were stationed on the high ground south of the city; pickets were famy out seven or eight miles, and every preparation made to give the rebuis a warm reception should they approach the city. The news spired likes a grained first that cannon were planted all around the Capital on the high build overlocking the city, and communing every partion of it. This looked as though there would be no evacuation. Soon a body of suddors were seen sreadily moving across the plaza, planting a canno bead of South Market street and another of head of South Marger vires and account re-treet, and placed in such positions as to ru these thoroughfares for a mile. Guards we placed around the guns, and the men at their po-ready for duty. Seems hegan to be less excitawithin; and not until it was well understood as a fixed fact that under my circumstances would the city be given up until it had been laid in after rulne by the battery placed on Capitol Hill, did they after their tone. Union men forced the for they after their tone. Union men feared the fee stitin the city, in case of an attack, more than the outside fee; and there is but little deads that the programme of secessionists war, in case of an attack upon the city, to shoot down from the houses and lanes every Union man to be found. On almost every man you ask you could detect the pistol belt well filled with the deadly revolver. The loyal men had made up their minds to fight to the last in defense of the city, and not to loave except the Federal forces should be defeated. Towards alight news was received from the morrow, and also that a portion of General Buedl's frees were pushing rapidly in this direc-Bueil's forces were pushing rapidly in this direc-tion; a regiment or two had arrived from Galla-tin and Kentucky, and a feeling of security began

s be felt. Vesterday there was a meeting of the loyal common critices at the Court House, and a large on pany was immediately entisted for the defense the city. The arrival of General McCoulc' in treity, and the reception of despatches from the city, and the reception of despatches from ow at Muzireesboro, we shall be able to cop with any force which the rebels can bring against us. All is quiet now, but the utmost vis exercised; the gons are in position, and men are

A correspondent of the N. F. Times says the "perfect ovation" said to have been given to the Already the rebellion has cost us much, even to our anadoing; we are content, if need be, to give up the rest to suppress it. We have stood by you from the beginning of this struggle, and we mean to stand by you, God willing, till the end ticket, put up at Montpelier.

was placed upon the State Committee of the regument in Baltimore, convisited of a display of a few flags, and a feeble cheer raised by you from the beginning of this struggle, and we man to stand by you, God willing, till the end was placed upon the State Committee of the regiment in Baltimore, consisted of a display

We learn that in Col. Whiting's official report of the engagement at Savage's Station, the conduct of Capt. Solon Eaton, of Co. K, of the 21 Vermont, is thus handsomely noticed :

"Capt, Solon Eaton, of Co. K, with his company, executed my order to charge bayenet in a manner which calls for the highest praise. He did it the order for the Regiment, and it is more bravely by with his already reduced command." A correspondent at Winocski sends us the following fuller notice of the circumstances Congregational Ministers and Churches of attending the death of young Daveno, of that tleboro. place, and a brief tribute to his cerimable character :

Charles Daveno was the you of the late Hustine Daveno a worthy citizen of this place. He died at Winchester, Va., aged 20 years. He had been exciting cause of this wicked robellion. The confined in the hespital with stekness, from which he had hearly recovered and was belying take care of others. On the day of his death he said he stary Commission, three boxes, containing 350 the edge of the hed and fell back dead, from the All were disposed to give and to do One patri amination. He was troubled with a heart complaint. Charles Davens was highly esteemed here pairs of slippers. The same Society, within the by all that knew him as a young man of strictly post year have forwarded nine boxes for arms temperate habits and an amiable disposition, wish-Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge the ing to do all the good he could to others. I learn from the Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Woodward, and others of the regiment, that he was a great favorite with smough to make strong men weep to see his poor feeble mother part with her favorite son on whom

that Union is not a more arricent political band, nor is that Constitution a lifeless or spiritless position loody. The Union is the guaranty of perpetual poses and property to the American people, and the Constitution is the ark of civil and religious liberty for all classes and conditions of the word and sawed the flagstaff in two, on the roof and sawed the flagstaff in two, carrying away the flag. They also broke the shirt put short per untrares. Can't she mean committed thus for the period that this liegabilis has wristed other outrages. Capt. Swett the next day sent another flag, and an armed guard to Junes Utuans on Parit Max .-- Judge

that of a young men manuel Merrill, who has been missing for three or four weeks. It is supposed that he went in to better and we take our stand. " (Laughter and nesting.)

A bank of some fifty bushels of snow was still remaining on the loth ult., in a field i adjoining the rend between Roxbury and

A "GUT ENTREPRISE "-The Rutland Herald tells how a number of individuals in that commonly wide awake town have been swindled by an adventurer who passed by
the name of J. W. B. Cooley, and pretended
to half from Burlington. He sold 500 tick

Air. Resonator (No) man that the following resolution, which was un almostly adopted. ets in a "gift enterprise," in Butland, and when the time came to distribute the prices of jewelry; planes, houses and lots, &c., of the man which each holder of a 50 cent ticket was expecting at least one, Mr. Cooley turned up missing. In the words of one of his victims whose disappointment has driven blen to desperation and doggerel ;

But this cool Cooley man, He couldy " took 'em in,"— For on the twenty-fifth of June He skedadiled with the " tin " He skedaidled with the "tin."
And he left the printers all
With the tickets they had bought,
With not a single button,
Much less a buses and lot!
Merchants, Dectors, Drugglets, eec,
When Cooley sheet South,
Lested like Jonah in the whale,
"Down," sumewast, " in the mouth."

The Herald says " Burlington ought to be ashamed of herself to send such a wolf down into our innocent sheep fold !" Burlington doesn't own Mr. Cooley. He came hither no one knows whence, while he operated on the gullibles of Butland, and departed no one knows whither.

JUDICIAL RESEGNATION. - The following is the new cast of Judicial Districts, to be presided over by the different Justices of the Supreme Court

1. New England (most) Justice Nathan Clifford,
New York and Vermont,
Justice Samuel Nelson.

Description and Non Leaver

Description of Non Leaver

Des 3. Pennsylvania and New Jersey, Justice Robert C. Grier 4. Del., Md., Va., and N. Carolin 5. S. Car., Ga., Fia., Ma., and Miss. Justice James M. Wayne. 6. La., Tex., Ark., Ky., and Tenn.

H. E. Grout, Co. C. 6th last arrival are to the 13th of July. The English press was unanimous in the opinion that the Union army under Gen. McClellan had enstained a "teovere reverse," and that his position was "precurious" The London Herald says that the compariso is not work and labors of the war, let me give you ended, but will be prolonged until "Europe the number of each regiment that paraded stays the uplifted swords. Some of the at drill on the 14th of July, at 3 o'clock A. journals hope that a reconcidation may be effected, but the general opinion was that 300; 4th Wisconsin, 60 men, less than a the siege of Richmond would be recom- captain's command; Nun's battery had less than 50 men; and yet the drill and labor menced. The London Times says the result of the fighting proves that the robel army least. More soldiers will be lost by discase ton July 17th, after a wearisome journey. may maintain itself in Virginia for a period than by the bullet. which may be indefinitely prolonged.

The State of Illinois is next to Vermont in clines to serve there, and is for the Union some government employees. It is removed 68th regiment reached washington on Frithat one man was poisoned in Baltimore. day. They hall from the central part of the operate it, at an expense of about \$10,000. by Gen. Lovell. It was not kin was where the regiment was to State, in and around the home of the Presi- The Post is one the best papers in the coun-Corron as much as Wood .- A small lot of go from Wash ington, some saying to Clouds dent, and were organized within ten days af- try, and we rejoice at this evidence of its

THE STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE P

THE TENTH VERMONT.

The Chittenden Company now numbers seventy men, and according to present appearances will be full in less than a week. The town of Milton alone furnishes, we are told.

there is the loth, and the other towns in the county must look sharp to their laurels. It is feartern days since the date of the order for the Regiment, and it is more than half raised. Without doubt it, will be than half raised. Without doubt it will be full within the thirty days. This is doing well. The regiment will rendervous at Brat-

AID FOR THE SOLDIERS, FROM MILTON.-The Secretary of the Ladies Relief Society of ton State and a wast army in the Border Milton furnishes us the following statement : The Ladies Relief Society of Milton Falls and

sicinity since January 1st, have sent to the "Sansever felt much better; while bothing one of his articles of wearing apparel and bed slothing an sick comrades with liniment, he sat down upon various other things needful, valued at \$175.00 breaking of a blood vessel as appeared upon ex- offic Lady's contributions were estimated at \$10, and another gave over 50 pards of clath and made I'd

FASHIONS FOR AUGUST. - The August mag arines give us the following hints with regard all, and had not an enemy in the regiment. It was to the exernals of feminine humanity in this midsummer of 1862 -

"Shawle and drawer made of the same:

protect it. Measures were in progress on Hughes, of the United States Court of Claims, Saturday to procure the arrest of the lead- always a Democrat of the straightest sort, ing traitors there with a view to giving them recently made a speech at Indianapolis, it a tasts of Fort Warren-with what result response to a screenade. A report of his remarks says

dialect of the Sentinel and Baston Conversed and Eastern least and Baston Conversed and Eastern least and Eastern Conversed and East Sir Arnold Smith of Barre, fell from a logic boarn of his barn Sunday, and was see versiy injured that be died.

Last Sunday, a body was found in Barton pond; which upon examination proved to be consequently and the pond of the pond o

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS. Clusing Proceedings.

Wangstoner, fully 17th

Resolved. That the thanks of the Senate to pushed to the flow. School Free, Freeding, one of the Senate, for the dignited and impital manner in which be has performed his d

thes while presiding over their constraints on ring the present exaction.

The Parsenant per rememperated his full am-grateful appreciation of the cordial expression of the beasts relative to the manner in which the duties of the chair had been performed—duties that were defeate and often laborates, involving questions embarrassing and perplexing. It equal to become him also to exhausteeth the coursely ward him in the distharge of those duties wished to acknowledge a like obligation t country was treet leved and revered when tried—most boarred when in portl. He would include to be hope that they might return be retruited in vigor, in strength, in beauth, theirt, and in hope, smid the rejoinings of might people restored to peace, union and ha many. This was his abiding faith and would to mony. This was his abiding fifth and would be his nocessing prayer.

He then declared the benate adjourned as

Horse.—Various messages were received from the Senate concerning the passage of certain bills. The Speaker signed numerous enrolled bills. The bill to divite Michigan into Judicial Iris

The bill to divide Michigan into Sufficial Dis-tracts was passed.

A request of the Senate to postpone the ad-journment to 2 o'clock was agreed to.

Mr. Hosper of Mass, asked consent to intro-duce a bill that U.S. perage stamps under some of \$5 shall be received for all dues, and may be received in exchange for U.S. notes. No pri-vale corporation or bank shall make and issue any token, note or device for less than one doi-lar, to circulate as money, under penalty of fine and imprisonment. and imprisonment-Objection was made, when Mr. Hosper mo

Indians until the 4th of March meat A message from the President was received and ad; he says no nas approved of both the con-lation bill and copy exceptal resolution, non-

DEATHS OF VERMINT SOLDIERS -The N. Y. Tribune of the 19th contains the follow ing list of deaths of Vermont soldiers in the hospitals at Baltimore .

National Hospita C. M. Cole, Co. C. 31 Regt. C. Garrio, Co. B. 34 Regt. N. L. Bigter, Drummer, 5th. C. C. Waller, Co. C. 6th. Patterson Park Hospital.

THE SEVENTH VT. REDUCED TO 300 MEN. A correspondent of the Boston Transfer, writing from the camp near Vicksburgh, says : To show you how they have stood the M.: -20th Mass., the first to report, 500 men; 9th Com., 350 men; 7th

prosperity.

WAR NEWS.

The following statement is given by the Washington correspondent of the Pailadel-

phia Inquirer Among the many reports which are affoat

dysentery are very prevalent.

Gen. McClellan is fully bie to maintain his position, but will not—even it he does not evacuate Harrison's Landing—make an advance movement for some weeks.

The Nashville Union calls for a million of soldiers, one hundred thousand in every co-

The President has been urged to call out more troops, and by draft if not at once provided. He will decide upon this policy after consulting with Gen. Halleck, and then make his Proclamations to the Pople and Gov. Todd of Ohio, has called out rolen

teers for 30 days to defend the State against cursions from Kentucky. The Memphis correspondent of the Chica-

go Trobune says: The Grenn's Appeal intimates that the

federates in considerable force are moving upon Nashville.

"Heavregard has been shelred by Jeff Davis, and Gens. Prim and Brage placed in command of the Southern army. According to the Washington correspond

nee of the New York Post : The rebels have had their grand council at Richmond, and have received upon their father plane and policy. The robel sympathizers hereabouts will have it that Davis's War, M. Pingry, Weathersheld, John Porter, Hartford District. generals overruled him in council, and di

hat Dav's has from the list opposed any thing calculated to rouse up the class a we part in the war. He is too able and brewd not to know that when the en-

tire North wills anything it will be done, as no matter what cost of life or of means. The attempt to capture Washington be known would produce just that effect, and he will probably avoid everything of the kind. He generals are auxious to posh into the free States—into Ohio and Fennsylvania.— There is good evidence that he will besitate ong before giving his consent.

COMPLIMENT TO SENATOR POOT. Aust be are the final adjournment of the Sena e, the following resolution was unsnimously adopt-

Resulted. That the thanks of the Segate by preented to mion, Soldman Foot, President per few the Senate, for the dignified and imperial man-er in which he has performed by duties while seeding over their deliberations faring the pres-

The President pro tem expressed his full ed grateful appreciation of the cordial ex-cession of the Senate relative to the mon-er in which the duties of the chair had been performed—ditties that were delicate and often laborious, involving questions on barrassing and perplaying. It equally be come him also to acknowledge the contrey and burbearance which had been manufacted oward him in the discharging of those du-less. He wished to acknowledge a like obli-ation to the excellent officers of the Senate ion to the excellent officers of the Senate change for United States were about the first country was most lived once on tive than few deliars to the first country was most binaried. nd revered when most tried-most immored en in perit. He would indulge the hope in they might return here recruited in the might not they might return here and the receive them in exchange for U.

It is expected that the becedary will be actuard to peace, unused and harmony. This control to peace, unused and harmony. This control to peace, unused and harmony. This control to peace, unused and would be the unsubstant to be trees or either and that he mathematically according to permanent.

MILITARY PARTISANSHIP.

It is a protound pity for the cause of th entry and good government that the Gonchick the heavy blow must be struck, is ti the secretly wish the success of the consum sincere, mob-compelled patriotism. Mr. Fernando Wood, Mr. Vailabdighum, and the eat the restoration of the Union by proposing the conditions upon which it should be ment, are all the most vehement and unsers pulsus partisans of Gen McClellan. They en leaver to make it appear that the God military copularity as a lever against the

alty and ability is not in the least shaken ! the vocalerous applicate of men whose politi-cal principles are as inhoman as their parriorism is conditional. He has had the great g.s.d sense to held his tongue and do the best can. But the interests of no one man arany reason whatever his presence in the Po t mac army should seem to threaten the ab-sloute and final success of our cause, howerer guiltless and able we may think him, should most carnestly advente his rem val-and we cannot conceive how his presence should become undesirable except through the persistent effort to make him the idal of through the least carnest supporters of the war. The moment the people believe that he has the asst sympathy with the spirit of the papers that most vehemently praise him at the expense of every body else, that moment his evidently "nip and tuck, and the dogs less." usefulness as a Union General is gone.—Her per's Mackly.

MAJ. GEN. HENRY W. HALLECK, U. S. A. -General Henry Wager Halleck is one of the four Majer Generals of the regular army of the United States. He is about forty-two years of age, and was born in We ton, Oneida County, New York, where his grandlather, one hundred years old, and still hale and hearty-resides at the present time. Gen, per part of the city. The Halleck entered the Military Academy, as a thear friend and protector. West Point calet in 1835; stood third in his class, and was breveted second lieutenant of engineers July 1, 1839. He was Acting of engineers July 1, 1830. He was Acting A estant Professor of engineering at the Military Academy from July, 1839, to June 1840. In January 1845, he was appointed first licutement, and during the year was dected by the committee of the Lowell Is stitute, at Boston, to deliver one of the reguar cours; of legtures, the subject b as breveted captain for gallant conduct in affairs with the enemy on the 19th and 20th days of November, 1847, and for meritorious ervice in California. Was Scoretary of State of the Ferritory of California under the mulitary governments of Generals Kearney, Mason and Roley, from 1847 to the end of 1849. He was chief of the staff of Commodore Shubrick, in the naval and military oprations on the Pacific coast in 1847 and 1848 and was a member of the convention in 1849 to form, and of the committee to drait, the constitution of the State of California .-In July, 1853, he was appointed captain of

Independent of his military capacity, Gen. Hallock is noted as an able lawyer Francisco. He left his lucrative business to take up arms in defence of the cause of the Government of the United States, and was created by Congress a Major General of the army, his commission bearing date August 19, 1801. He is reputed to be a very wealthy man and a good soldier.

The houry old traitor, Gen. Twiggs, died at Augusta, Georgia, on the 15th of July. required of the troops is not relaxed in the His name was struck from the rolls of the army as a " coward and traitor," and with that taint on his military name he died. He The New York Erening Post, one of the has held a prominent position among the must enterprising and reliable of the New rebels, having been commander of the responding to the new call for troops-her York dailies, bus just procured a new eight- tieorgia troops and of the post at New Or-

Keep me clean, and I am like every body; scratch me on the back, and I am like nobody? A looking-glass.

OBANGE COUNTY. - The Union C. Convention, held at Chelsen, July 1 han ...

in nomination the following County nel-Senators-James M. Bors, Williams Alvah B.ao, of West Fairles.

Assistant Judges-Horace Strickless! Bradford; Ebenezer Bass, of Williams. State's Attarney-John Rowell, at

Sheriff-Royal Burnham, of Straff of High Builff-J. P. Cloveland, of the

Judge of Probate-Bradford Distri-H. Gitmore, Fairlee.

Judge of Probate—Randolph Disco-R. Cleveland, of Brookfield.

Two of the nominees are old Dom-Mr. Boan, and Ebenezer Bass. WASHINGTON CCUSTY .- The Union Con-

Convention at Montpelier, July 19, a may ted the following County ticket: Senators - R. Richardson, Mo. Addison Peck, East Montpelier, P. D. L. ford, Northfield. Geld; A. K. Warren, Berlin, M. Judge of Probate-T. R. Merrill, M. a.

Scate's Asterney-C. H. Heuth, Plans Sheriff-A. M. Jackman, Barre High Bankf-E. C. Watson, Worcesse The nominces are all Republicans ex-Han. Addison Feek, of East Montpel who as a Democrat.

WINDSON COUNTY REPUBLICAS CONTA ominated the following ticket Thomas E. Powers, Woodstock,) Junes A. Pollard, Plymouth, Neah B. Sufford, Hartford, John S. Marcy, Revelton, J. W. Colburn, Springfield,

War, M. Pingry, Weathersheld, Probate for Window Distract. generals overrated from in comment, and officially defined in the control of the Joseph Adams, Cavendists, High Resist.

> PARTIE STARTS AS CHARLESOT -- Tojust passed by Congress authorizing ments in Postage stamps, reads as fell -He or executed by the Senate and Heure or a sentations of the United States of America gress resembled. That the Senasinary of the S cry be and he is hereby directed to furnish Assistant Transcorer and such designated by rises of the United States as may be by he lanted, in such some as he may down our

> United States notes when presented to any sat Transurer or any designated depository of as africanit, in come not less than five A second section probabits on pecaline and imprisonment the issue of at it ters by corporations and individuals.

The general meapprehension in refer s the act has called forth from Washing through the medium of the disputthe Associated Prose, the following vacu explanations; Under the provisions of this set the

of the Irrealry and not the Postmaster to an expected to farrish postage and other states the administrator francurers and such finings to posteries of the Haired States, as the translated, to be exchanged by them on opposite United States, and from and about the contract of the first poster, and from and about mpr will be exchanged by postmarters

exchangeable or redocuable by them, and a stamps are gummed to pasteboard or other

THE FOURTH IN A REBIL PAISON - A lot from a Union Officer gives the following to gramme for a celebration of the 4th of J to the prison at Salisbury, N. C., perme-

or which had been obtained of the re-

Fourth of July Committee Od. Mury's Pennsylvania; Lt. Col. Neff, 21 Kentaca; fray, U. S. A.; Payanater Stockwell, U. Cleut, Welten, 54 Connection; Capt. For New York; and May Camidy, 93d New 2; C.J. Crocker, of the 214 New York, Declarating of Independence.
Lient. Col. Denodict, Thib New York, in Washington's Farework Address.
An Original Poem, to be rooted by Capt. Declared by Vermont.

nel Music under the curveties of Licel. 1.

The dispatch nameting the escape of robel gunbout Arlaneas from the Yazas root save the Arkenses passed down the river, the U.S. gunbost Tyler "preceding ber inmaintaining a running fight," &c. It was

The slaves are rapidly leaving the plants tions in Louisiana. Upon one plantate where formerly one hundred and ten same employed, only ton old men are left. Abtwo thousand slaves have clustered about it the headquisters of Gen. Phelps, in the = per part of the city. They consider he

STATE OF VERMONT.

Apr'r. and Issp'n. General's Office, Woodstock, July 9, 1882. GENERAL ORDER NO. 8.

In pursuance of a requisition made by the Proident of the United States upon the Governor the State of Vermont, and in accordance with ! ther communications from the War Departs making it necessary that an additional parties the quota of troops from Vermont should be rewithout delay, it is bereby ordered, that a rement of Infantry, to be denominated the Elec-Regiment of Vermont Volunteers be immediate raised in this State, to serve in the Army of the United States for the term of three years, unlicoper discharged.

Recruiting stations will be established with ielay, of which dgs settles will be given. By order of His Excellency. FREDERICK HOLSBUTE Governor and Communiter in Case PETER T. WASHIERS.

Adjutant and Inspect of Gaper STATE OF VERMONT. ARMS FOR THE NEW Troops. The Sal

ommmercial Advertiser says : "It is supposed that there are arms of the a the country at the present time to per effective force or 200,000 men in the feld and as the government agents are recol bravy and frequent consignments of arms from Europe is probable that by the time 300,000 required under the new call are corolled there will be guns enough to sopp

APPOINTMENT .- We learn that John Spall ord has been appointed Post Master at Lod low, rice C. S. Mason, removed. Mason at tended the late Bellows Falls Convention and is understood to have supported its action, and to have denounced Mr. Stoughten the administration. "Old Abe" den't wan any servants who make war upon his efforts to squeich treason .- Rutland Herald.